

A Hard Decision

The Daily Worker faces some very hard decisions. These we want to share with our readers.

Frankly, we have reached bottom. For the past several months we managed to keep going only by tapping every source open to us, by heavy borrowings and individual sacrifice.

Today all this is exhausted. We can do no more.

Two alternatives have been discussed by us:

1. Cutting out the Daily Worker and keeping a 16-page weekly Worker.

2. Temporarily retrenching by issuing a four-page Daily Worker four days a week and a 12-page week-end Worker on Friday.

We have decided on the second alternative.

The reasons for the situation are well-known to most of our readers. Constantly falling circulation and a virtual ban on advertising have increased our deficits, while all efforts at cutting expenses were nullified by mounting publication costs.

The sharp harassment of the Left in the cold war decade cut our circulation by about 80 percent. The crisis on the Left further aggravated the situation.

In round figures our income is running \$50,000 below last year's and our deficit is approaching the quarter-million mark. And our annual \$100,000 Spring drive has, at this late date, yielded only \$45,000.

Hence we cannot go on in the old way. Drastic changes must be made.

Neither can we contemplate the solution of cutting out the Daily Worker and keeping only a week-end edition. Without a daily newspaper, it is impossible to react swiftly to the great political problems of the day.

These issues—peaceful coexistence, the struggle around integration, the struggle against soaring living costs—mount in urgency daily. And the political atmosphere in which to make the fight improves.

The Daily Worker is proud of many things in its 33-year history. Not the least of these is our fight for civil liberties. Last week's decisions on the Smith Act freeing the Connecticut and Pittsburgh defendants are vindications of the great democratic fight.

Yes, the Daily Worker has a definite place in the struggles of America's working people, Negro and white. This is why we are determined to keep going.

To do this we are forced to cut every printing and editorial cost to the bone. We must reduce the Daily Worker to four pages a day four days a week, while keeping The Worker at its present 12 pages.

This will enable us to reduce our budget from the present \$370,000 to \$240,000—the maximum we can possibly allow. It will allow us to cut the deficit from a quarter million to \$125,000. We dare not permit a larger deficit than this.

With this change-over, which we expect to put into effect on or about Oct. 1, the Daily Worker will appear Monday through Thursday, and The Worker on Friday.

We know this is a bitter pill for our thousands of faithful supporters, as it is for us. We hope, by bolder planning and careful editing, to be able to give you a four-page paper which will be stimulating, informative and challenging.

But even this four-page Daily Worker will not be possible unless there is a rapid reader response to our \$100,000 appeal, and some increase in circulation.

For one thing, several changes in technical production are necessary which require substantial amounts of money.

For another, we will still be facing deficits amounting to more than \$10,000 a month which we cannot meet except through contributions.

Hence we are asking all our readers and reader groups to do these two things:

1) Help us stimulate, in every possible way, the \$100,000 fund appeal with the objective of reaching the total goal before the end of the year.

2) Undertake to assist in getting at least 1,000 subs for The Worker and 1,000 for the Daily Worker in the next three months.

As we said, we are working to make the change on or about Oct. 1. We hope, and expect, that the situation will change so as to make it possible for us to go back to eight pages, five days a week. We can do so at any time that the situation warrants.

Meanwhile, we would like to get the reactions of our readers, your ideas and suggestions regarding both the four-page Daily Worker and any alternative courses we might take. We'd like to hear from ALL of you.

Daily Worker

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Reveal Faubus Linked with Racist Groups

By ABNER W. BERRY

Gov. Orval E. Faubus of Arkansas is seeking to convince the nation that he placed National Guardsmen before Little Rock's Central High School not to prevent admission of Negro children but to prevent violence. But Faubus' main interest is in preventing school integration. It shows that Faubus has done more than any other southern Governor to preserve segregation.

The September issue of Southern School News, published in Nashville, Tenn., carries the entire record of Faubus and his Administration on the school integration issue. Faubus' true colors, according to the record, is far from that of a liberal who is opposed only to violence.

Gov. Faubus has mentioned on

Other Integration News on
Pages 2 and 3.

two national television programs that he was aroused, by his "knowledge" of possible violence, to testify on Aug. 29 in a Pulaski Chancery Court in favor of enjoining the school board against integrating Central High School.

The fact is that the suit in which the Governor testified was brought by Mrs. Clyde A. Thomson, a leader of the so-called Mothers' League of Central High, White Citizens Council front organization.

The Thomson suit had nothing to do with preventing violence, its main purpose was to keep Negro children out of Central High.

Gov. Faubus knew this but he willingly appeared as a witness for Mrs. Thomson, lending the weight of his office to testimony about school children being armed and the danger of imminent violence if Central High admitted Negro children. Faubus also told Chancery Court Judge Murray O. Reed that the Federal court had chosen the worst time to integrate.

Faubus blamed the rise of rabid

(Continued on Page 7)

IKE AND FAUBUS

An Editorial

The President of the United States, whether he knows it or not, has given support to the die-hard racists frantically trying to prevent integration in the school system of Little Rock and elsewhere.

That Gov. Orval Faubus is a "liberal" is exploded by a detailed examination of his record, published in adjoining columns of this issue. That Faubus was preserving law and order by keeping Negro children out of Central High School in Little Rock is also a myth.

Eisenhower's easy acceptance of the Faubus' story is a disservice to federal law and the Constitution as well as the rights of the Negro children involved.

For, if the outrageous Faubus formula can work in Arkansas, what will prevent its working in North Carolina, South Carolina, Florida, Georgia, Louisiana, Mississippi and Virginia?

Faubus' record of build-up to his present seditious

(Continued on Page 5)

Rain Shortens Time In Gurley Flynn Drive

The heavy rains Monday evening set back the Elizabeth Gurley Flynn petition drive, with only 86 signatures coming in, a campaign committee spokesman said yesterday. This brought the total to 2,621. Forty canvassers went out despite the downpour.

"This lost ground must be made up tonight and tomorrow night," said Albert Blumberg and Evelyn Weiner, co-chairmen of the drive to place Miss Flynn, Communist leader, on the ballot for this November's City Council race.

Goal is to get more than 4,000

by this Sunday night. The legal requirement is 3,000 but the campaign committee set the higher aim to guarantee the ballot.

Taking part in tomorrow's evening's canvassing will be staff members of the Worker and the Freiheit, as well as national leaders of the Communist Party.

Following the end of canvassing a general meeting will be held at Flynn campaign headquarters of all canvassers and supporters, to map out plans for the big week-end push necessary to end up Sunday night with more than the 4,000 signatures called for.

Committee headquarters is at the Alhambra Hall, 15 Second Ave., second floor.

BOX SCORE

Elizabeth Gurley Flynn Petition Drive GOAL — 4,000 plus by this Sunday night.

SCORE

Total Sunday — 2,535
Collected Monday — 86

TOTAL — 2,621

NEW ZEALANDER ELECTED UN ASSEMBLY PRESIDENT

By ALAN MAX

UNITED NATIONS, Sept. 17—A division over the next president of the UN General Assembly was avoided today at the opening session when Dr. Charles Malik, of Lebanon, withdrew in favor of ambassador Leslie Knox Munro of New Zealand.

A contest would inevitably have had major political implications even though both candidates have a pro-western orientation. This is because the U.S. State Dept. was vigorously backing the New Zealander. In addition, there was the factor of Lebanon being a Middle East country.

Dr. Malik, in his speech of withdrawal, declared that the house would stand almost even if a vote were to be taken. Evidently, pressure has been brought on Dr. Malik to withdraw with a promise of support for his candidacy possibly at the next session.

The stage was set when the Mexican delegation asked for the floor as the ballots were being distributed and appealed for one of the delegates to withdraw, whereupon Dr. Malik took the floor and announced his withdrawal in favor of Munro.

John Foster Dullés and several

(Continued on Page 7)

Little Rock Mayor Asks Troop Withdrawal

LITTLE ROCK, Ark., Sept. 17—Mayor Woodrow Wilson Mann today formally requested Gov. Orval E. Faubus to withdraw National Guard troops from Central High School "in compliance with law and order." Mayor Mann has been one of the sharpest

U.S. REJECTS JAPAN'S PLEA TO HALT PACIFIC A-TESTS

TOKYO, Sept. 17—A Japanese appeal for the suspension of scheduled U.S. nuclear weapons tests in the Pacific today drew an immediate rejection from the U.S.

U.S. ambassador Douglas MacArthur II delivered the U.S. reply to Japanese Prime Minister Nobusuke Kishi at the Foreign Office today.

Kishi had relayed through MacArthur a note expressing regret at the U.S. decision to hold nuclear tests at the Eniwetok proving Ground next spring and "hoping the U.S. will see its way clear to suspend these tests."

An Embassy spokesman said MacArthur pointed out that "the United States has repeatedly stated its willingness to suspend nuclear tests as part of a dependable disarmament agreement."

Agree to Waive Jury In Smith Act Trial

BOSTON, Sept. 17—The Government has agreed to the request of five Smith Act defendants here to forego a jury trial, it was learned here today. This is the first instance in the series of Smith Act cases where the prosecution has consented to such a procedure.

Federal Judge Bailey Aldrich, who will preside over the case if it comes to trial has informed defense and prosecution, however, that he desires further discussion on the jury question. He wants to poll the defendants as to whether they "consciously and deliberately" prefer to waive a jury trial.

A hearing will be held 4 P.M. tomorrow (Wednesday).

After the hearing Judge Aldrich will decide this question and also the more fundamental issue of dismissal of the indictment. Motions to dismiss the indictment were argued by the defense on Sept. 11.

Dismissal was sought on various legal grounds, including the new standards set by the Supreme Court in its decision of June 17 acquitting five California defendants and ordering a re-trial for nine others.

The defense argued that the indictment does not allege that the advocacy of the defendants took the form of incitement to violence. Further, they argued that the indictment does not allege facts showing a clear and present danger to the government necessary to sustain a Smith Act indictment. The defense also argued that the indictment was invalid on the ground that the grand jury that handed it down misunderstood the term "organize." The grand jury thought that the phrase "to organize" meant simply setting up party clubs and carrying on organizational routine, the defense told economic policy Sept. 30.

the court. Actually, the Supreme Court decided in its California decision that the term "organize" meant the creation of a body and not its continuing function, defense counsel said.

If the court decides to dismiss on any of the legal grounds submitted by the defense, the jury issue, of course, becomes moot.

The indictment was handed down in May, 1956, against Otis Archer Hood, Ann Burlak Timpson, Sidney Lipshires, Michael A. Russo, Daniel Boone Schirmer, Edward Strong and Geoffrey Warner White.

Since the indictment, Strong has died and the proceeding against White has been dropped.

The court appointed as defense lawyers Alfred Albert, John Hally, and John O'Neill, all of Boston. The defendants retained John J. Abt of New York.

French Assembly Set for Debate On Algeria

PARISS, Sept. 17. — Premier Maurice Bourges-Maunoury today watered down his limited home rule plan for Algeria, in an effort to save his cabinet from breaking up.

The National Assembly Rules Committee today decided shortly after that body convened that the economic and agriculture policy will be debated first, with debate on the Algerian law set to start Sept. 23. It also decided that a vote of confidence on Algeria will be held Sept. 28 and one on the economic policy Sept. 30.

critics of Faubus' action in using the Guardsmen to bar Negro students from the school and has denied the Governor's claim that violence would have resulted if integration had proceeded as scheduled.

About 200 witnesses were reported being summoned today to appear in Federal court Friday at the injunction hearing in the school integration dispute.

U.S. Attorney Osro Cobb declined to say specifically how many persons would be summoned but he admitted it was "a large number."

The Government is seeking a Federal injunction forbidding Faubus to interfere with integration of Central High School, where National Guard troops have barred the admission of Negro children.

"We expect to be ready to proceed with the hearing on a petition for injunctive relief at 10 a.m. Friday as scheduled," Cobb said. "A large number of subpoenas are now being served on witnesses who are in possession of facts that may be pertinent to the issue and of interest to the court."

Cobb went ahead with preparations for the hearing despite some belief that an appeal by a lawyer for a "Mothers League," a white supremacy group formed Aug. 20 for the purpose of fighting integration at Central High, could forestall any action in the dispute.

Griffin Smith, Jr., the lawyer mailed an appeal last night to the Eighth U. S. Circuit Court of Appeals in St. Louis against a forthwith integration order handed down Aug. 30 by U. S. District Judge Ronald Davies.

Smith legally has 90 days from the time his appeal is filed to state his case in the Appellate Court, and thus his appeal could possibly delay court action against Faubus.

At a rally in Greenville, Ala., today, Amis Guthridge, an attorney of Little Rock who is a White Citizens Council agitator, declared, "We're going to dis-integrate every place that is integrated in Arkansas."

Other developments in the South:

ALEXANDRIA, Va. — Arlington County school officials planned to seek a stay of a Federal court order that would permit seven Negroes to attend all-white schools next Monday.

DEKALF, Miss. — Authorities sought the person or persons who placed a large sticker, reading "the KKK is watching you," on the store window of a County School Board member.

NEW ORLEANS — Charles F. Williams, Grand Master of Negro Masons in Tennessee, said in a speech, "The Negro has . . . the same rights as all other American citizens and he will continue to fight until they are realized. There can be no compromise."

Talks Resume In Phone Strike

Negotiations in the 43-state strike of telephone installers, which has affected 150,000 operators, resumed yesterday.

Federal mediator Walter Maggilo opened a joint session with representatives of the striking Communications Workers of America and the Western Electric Co.

Maggilo said he was trying to "get the feel of the situation." He said he hoped for resumption of direct negotiations between union and management.



Rally to Hit Racist Flouting of Laws

Pointing out the menace to our country from violence in the South, and the disregard of the Constitution in other places, the Emergency Civil Liberties Committee has called on President Eisenhower to uphold the constitutional rights of all citizens.

The committee declared: "Violent attacks on rights and persons of American citizens in the South are endangering the constitutional rights of all citizens. The Emergency Civil Liberties Committee calls on the President of the United States to maintain Law and Order."

"The decisions of the Supreme Court regarding the rights of the citizens must be upheld if our democracy is to continue."

A mass meeting to uphold the Constitution as interpreted in re-

cent decisions of the Supreme Court will be held by the Committee at Carnegie Hall this Friday at 8:30 P.M. Among the speakers will be Mr. Louis L. Redding of Wilmington, Delaware, one of the attorneys who pleaded successfully before the Supreme Court for integration in the public schools of Delaware.

Other speakers will include Professor Hugh H. Wilson of Princeton University, Philip Wittenberg, N. Y. attorney and lecturer in Law at Columbia University and Dalton Trumbo, Hollywood writer featured in the recent mix-up of anonymous Academy Award "Oscar" winners.

POWELL ASKS IKE MEET NEGRO ON CIVIL RIGHTS

NEWPORT, R. I., Sept. 17 — Rep. Adam Clayton Powell (D-NY) said today that the president had conferred only with white persons on the South's school integration problems, and demanded that he meet with Negroes.

Powell sent a telegram to the President asking for an "immediate appointment" for a Negro at the vacation White House on Coasters Harbor Island here.

Eisenhower, after a series of hurried telephone checks with Washington, was expected to take some action soon on Powell's telegram.

The Negro Congressman, who also is a minister, said that Eisenhower had talked with white southern leaders but had not conferred with Negroes on "integration problems at Little Rock, Ark., Nashville, Tenn., and other places in the South."

Powell, who was credited with attracting Negro votes to Eisenhower and away from the Democrats in the 1956 Presidential election,



tions, asked that the President "meet with any Negroes you desire . . ."

The President conferred recently on civil rights with Sen. Richard B. Russell (D-Ga) and Gov. Orval E. Faubus of Arkansas.

ROMANIA PROPOSES BALKAN NON-AGGRESSION PACT

VIENNA, Sept. 17.—Romania disclosed tonight that it had suggested to five other Balkan states, both socialist and non-socialist, that they hold a conference aimed at strengthening peace.

Bucharest Radio said that the Romanian Government had sent a memorandum on Sept. 10 to the Albania, Bulgaria, Yugoslavia, Turkey and Greece suggesting the conference be held toward the end of this year.

The conference also should discuss a possible non-aggression pact among the Balkan states, the broadcast said.

STORE UNION GAINS 600 MEMBERS IN FEW MONTHS

About 600 new members have joined District 65 in the past few months, with a forecast of 2,000 by the end of the year, the Retail, Wholesale & Department Store Union, reported yesterday.

A report in the union paper, District 65 News, said that "without fanfare," a new organizing drive has gotten under way.

Two factors named were the results in this year's wage drive, which made the union "more attractive to unorganized workers" and "new possibilities for organization" arising from the anti-racketeering struggle of the AFL-CIO.

Two 100-worker shops cited were the Star Tag and Heilmann Mfg., where, according to the union, "the workers came to '65' in order to get rid of phony racket unions which had been milking them for dues but brought them no benefits."

A one-week strike at the Star Tag resulted in a '65' victory. At Helmar, the union won an election by 79-12, and is now locked in contract talks with a possible strike situation developing.

The 200 workers at the Styl-Rite Optical Co., who joined '65' and then struck both against their boss and a "sweetheart" contract held by a racket-led union, celebrated their victory at a party. They won a five-week strike and gained a '65' contract with the aid of the City CIO and the Labor Advisory Committee on Puerto Rican Affairs.



"OH, IT'S FOR AN EXTREMELY PRACTICAL PURPOSE, DOCTOR. MEN'S WAGE RATES ARE HIGHER THAN WOMEN'S..."

CONGRESSMAN DRIPP



"You better do better next term—or we'll cut your allowance."

100 STEEL DELEGATES MAP UNION DEMOCRACY FIGHT

PITTSBURGH, Sept. 17. — The rank and file "Dues Protest" movement, in a conference here over the weekend, laid plans for a new struggle within the United Steelworkers of America for union democracy.

More than 100 delegates from locals in 17 states, heartened by the vote of 226,000—35 percent of the total—received by Donald Rarick for the presidency, reflected confidence for the new fight.

The conference set its eyes on the USW's constitutional convention in September, 1958, with the view of affecting changes in the union's structure and procedures. It was also apparent the participants in the conference felt less fear of reprisals from the administration of David McDonald, because of the current investigations by the Senate's racket committee.

Rarick told the delegates that many irregularities were found in the voting, in some cases fraud. Such evidence, he said, was turned over to the Senate committee headed by Sen. John McClelland (D-Ark).

The dues raise of \$2 to a \$5 monthly rate, which brought the

rank and file movement into existence last year, is now in the background. The emphasis in the discussion was on the undemocratic procedures that make possible the railroading through of decisions unpopular with the members.

The conference passed a series of resolutions, calling for a cut in top salaries, including McDonald's \$50,000-a-year; a return to the \$3 monthly dues; a constitutional change requiring ballots to be numbered; for the right of all candidates to name election watchers; for longer periods after balloting during which results could be challenged.

The conference also called for shortening of the term of office in the union from the present four years. Another provision in the resolutions calls for the publication of the vote tally local by local.

With the campaign to run for a year until the next convention, speakers stressed the building of a base of support in the union's 2,700 locals. The delegates to the 1958 convention are to be elected in June, 1958.

School Attendance Normal in Nashville

NASHVILLE, Tenn., Sept. 17—Students went to class in "normal" numbers today at seven newly-integrated Nashville elementary schools, where a Federal court injunction kept the peace. The situation at the beginning of the second week of first-grade racial mixing was in sharp contrast to troubled conditions that existed a week ago.

Segregationist John Kasper and nine persons accused with him of stirring up trouble here last week were under preliminary Federal injunction to keep hands off the gradual integration program.

Kasper pleaded innocent today when arraigned on a charge of inciting to riot. Court officials said his case is expected to come up about the middle of November.

In proceedings lasting only about 30 seconds, Kasper came into Criminal court, pleaded innocent and was taken back to the Davidson County Jail, where he is being held on the inciting charge.

Principals of all of Nashville's integrated schools, including the Hattie Cotton School that was heavily damaged by a dynamite blast a week ago, reported attendance "normal." The turmoil and violence that accompanied the start of integration last week had kept hundreds of pupils at home.

Students returned to classes peacefully today after a three-day week-end that included a State fair holiday on Monday.

Ten of the 19 Negro first graders who originally enrolled in Nashville showed up for classes. Six other have transferred to all-Negro schools.

At the dynamited Hattie Cotton School, 380 of the 590 pupils enrolled were in class, using four classrooms that suffered the least damage in last Tuesday's explosion. The one Negro pupil whose enrollment was believed to have precipitated the violence was among those returning this morning.

Police Chief Douglas Hosse kept a few patrolmen around the integrated schools just in case trouble threatened again.

Federal Judge William E. Miller issued the court order yesterday, naming 10 of the 12 persons he had placed under temporary restraint last week.

Storm Warning

NEW ORLEANS, Sept. 17—Louisiana coast residents were warned today, for the third time in three months, to prepare for possible evacuation in the face of a tropical storm moving northward through the Gulf of Mexico.

HARRIMAN SAYS FAEBUS DAMAGED U.S. PRESTIGE

ALBANY, N. Y., Sept. 17—Gov. Averell Harriman said today President Eisenhower has severely damaged American prestige abroad by his "complacency" in the Arkansas school integration controversy.

Harriman told a news conference that use of National Guardsmen to keep Negro students out of the Little Rock Central High School brought on a "very important constitutional crisis."

He said Eisenhower should have told Gov. Orval E. Faubus of Arkansas, who called out the Guard: "Young man, you've made a mistake and the best thing you can do is to reverse your position."

The U.S. has suffered severe damage abroad because of pictures showing American soldiers keeping children out of school, Harriman said.

Hoffa Gets Setbacks In Presidency Race

By GEORGE MORRIS

The forces of James R. Hoffa suffered a blow in the race for the presidency of the International Teamsters Union, with the decision of the 130,000-member Chicago Teamsters Council to free each local to vote as it pleases at the union's Miami convention Sept. 30.

This was hailed as a victory by backers of Thomas J. Haggerty, secretary-treasurer of Milk Wagon Drivers, Local 735 of Chicago, who is one of three anti-Hoffa candidates for the presidency. Had the traditional unit rule practice remained in force for the 185 delegates of the council's locals, the formal endorsement given Hoffa prior to Haggerty's announced candidacy would have been in force.

Officials of the Chicago council ruled that technically there was no possibility of rescinding an endorsement given Hoffa July 12. But the endorsement is now academic in view of the new decision. Haggerty expressed confidence he would cut heavily into the support which Hoffa had regarded as "safe."

Another victory for the Haggerty forces was the endorsement Haggerty received from the Cincinnati Teamsters Council. Previously Haggerty had said that almost 90 percent of the Los Angeles Council's backing was for him.

Another indication of the inroads Haggerty is making into

Hoffa territory came from Philadelphia where, following the big Local 19's revolt against the council's endorsement early this summer,

Absence of a decision among the three candidates running against Hoffa on which of them will finally take him on at Miami is leading some locals to instruct delegates to vote for any candidate but Hoffa or anyone else implicated in corruption. Local 145 of Bridgeport, Conn., made such a decision.

In the New York area, Thomas Hickey, vice-president and candidate for the presidency, made new progress in his drive to win locals of the 125,000-member Teamsters Council 16. His latest gain was the endorsement of the six locals making up the Brewery Workers Joint Board. But no less significant was the decision of Local 1345, Brewery Workers, largest in the area, to rescind earlier endorsement of Hoffa.

The tide against Hoffa has brought retaliatory measures from Dave Beck, who is retiring from the high post under fire. Indicating his support for Hoffa who, he said recently, would make "a

(Continued on Page 7)

Interview with a Nashville Principal

By VIRGINIA GARDNER

The Clemens School looks like any average Nashville elementary school. Its red brick has a worn comfortable appearance. There are a few trees in the yard, and playgrounds on one side.

But it is unique nonetheless. Inside, the youthful looking principal R. C. Henderson, hesitated before my request, as an out-of-town reporter to interview him. It's true, he said, leaning forward so that the two children in the small office cannot hear him, that for some reason he couldn't figure out "they've left us alone."

"We don't want any publicity locally, it might give them ideas," he said. Then he motioned me to follow him, and led the way into his inner office.

Since it was for New York circulation, he said, he'd be glad to tell me how desegregation was working out in this one school. I

agreed to hold the story a few days. I later learned it was not exclusive, as the Chattanooga Times carried a story on Clemens school Saturday.

Clemens has one Negro child, six years old in attendance. But there was only one Negro child attending the Hattie Cotton school, too, and that school was blown up.

"We really don't know why we escaped," Henderson said. "Of course, we have our fingers crossed. But so far the parents bring the little children to school in the morning, and leave. No one lingers. They come and get them, and leave."

"As you can see, we have no police before the school. We had no road blocks cutting off traffic, as was done at the other desegregated schools Tuesday."

The school's attendance had been almost 100 percent each day. Of 511 enrolled, 505 were present that day. Each day he had checked on the few absent, and found the rea-

sons valid—illness chiefly.

"And what about your new six-year-old?"

He smiled. "Just like all our other six-year-olds," he said promptly. "She goes out and plays with them, they sit down and talk to her, and she seems as happy as you please." Children have no prejudice, he said, unless adults give it to them.

"What are your parents like here?" I asked. I had told him I had got a tip on the story of Clemens from a parent I met by accident.

"The parents in this community are like parents in any other community," he said. "Desegregation is something new. It wasn't that they liked the idea. But they talked it over, we've talked it over with them, too."

"The Clemens parents took the attitude that if that's the law, and it is, they're going to live by it. They have done that so far, and they've done a marvellous job. With such cooperation, such un-

derstanding parents, I think you can realize why it's gone so smoothly."

The telephone rang, and I heard him saying, "It's just as peaceful as any other year. Any time you hear anything to the contrary, you can correct it and it will help all of us. Yes, all the children have been just fine. Yes, indeed, they play with her like any other first grader."

He turned to me and said proudly, "That was one of our parents. We have an active parent group here."

It was a neighborhood largely made up of small home owners though it included some more substantial houses. On the way from the downtown district I had passed through a slum area on 12th Ave. South, but then the hovels gave way on the same avenue to dwellings of a different sort.

While the principal had been on the phone I had made some notes on a framed document over his head, "The Law of Kindness." I

now asked him if he minded if I used some quotes from it.

"Certainly not, I'd be proud to have you do so," he said.

The document began, "The Good American is kind." It wound up: "In America those who are of different races, colors and conditions must live together. We are of many different sorts, but we are one great people. Every unkindness hurts the common life; every unkindness limits the common law."

I asked if he was an exception among Tennessee educators. He said he didn't think so. "I was born in Winchester, and have lived right here since 1842, except my time in the service," he said.

His teachers were behind him, he said, and had laid the groundwork for the change to desegregation with parents, but he felt this was true in other schools, too. If John Kasper and his crowd had not come to Nashville, the story for the entire city might have been moderate close to that of Clemens school.

SPEAK YOUR PIECE

Terms Clark A 'Liberal,' Didn't Belong in CP

CHICAGO.

Editor, Daily Worker:

Without any hard feelings for his having left, I think that we should realize that a person with the point of view of Joe Clark did not belong in the Communist Party and on the Daily Worker. Outside them, like any other liberal, today, he will aid the cause of progress more than he will injure it.

But the party and the D.W. should consist of people who see the struggle for Socialism as a science, and understand the contributions of Lenin to the science.

It should not escape notice that in the very long letters of Clark and of John Gates on the departure of the former, neither the name of Lenin nor anything of his point of view were invoked as inspiration or useful to the American people. This stands out, when it is noticed that they did invoke Marx, and that Stalin, the unequalled extender of Leninism up until Dimitroff and Mao, was spotlighted exclusively for his later psychotic crimes.

Nor do either of these letters, although arguing at great length for the necessity of "new ideas" for the eventualization of Socialism, find it possible to come up with a single one of their own, even now, with any claim of scientific effectiveness.

People who do understand the universal contributions of Lenin to scientific Socialism need have no fear for the future of the Communist Party of the United States. With its return to Marxism-Leninism as the basis for adaptations and extensions of theory to the current needs of the U.S. and the world, the Party, to no matter what size it may have shrunk, will initiate the process of its becoming with absolute inevitability a mass party of the American people.

I am enclosing still another \$5 to help keep the paper going in the expectation that it will yet return to scientific Socialism.

—W. R.
9/14/57.

Cites Way Press Used Clark Resignation

NEW YORK

Editor, Daily Worker:

Without dealing with the merits of the Joseph Clark letter and the answer I must say that the reaction by the New York newspapers was harmful to the cause of the Communist Party and the Daily Worker.

The newspapers seized upon Clark's resignation to howl at the

defeat of the Communist Party and called it a sign of collapse. Whatever ideas any one may have held about this before it was printed, I feel sure that all must see it as a bad thing for our cause.

Up until this period it was customary for those who still professed a belief in socialism but disagreed with the Communist Party to withdraw quietly from the party. This was understood in world socialist movements and was construed to mean that the person in question was not playing into the hands of reaction.

The resignation of Clark and Fast have been valuable weapons in the hands of reaction and both have been decidedly un-Marxist. Both tactically and strategically—as well as ethically—I feel all parties concerned are wrong and the Daily Worker should re-examine its position and go through a period of self-criticism.

JULIUS E.

P.S. People who after so many years turn and see themselves as political failures should in their re-evaluation be as humble and eager for knowledge as possible.

9/12/57

Terms CP Statement on Clark 'Straightforward'
DETROIT.

Editor, Daily Worker:

The recent statement of the Communist Party National Committee which appeared in the Daily Worker of Thursday, Sept. 12 was a straightforward statement of the party's position as I understood it at its recent national convention.

Joe Clark apparently has got tired of fighting for the working class and for Socialism. He is receiving aid, from all the reactionary press here in Detroit and, I expect, in many other cities.

Let the Joe Clarks and the Joe Starobins stew in their own juice with all their ilk. The Communist Party cleansed from them all will be the stronger without them.

The Soviet Union is the force all reactionaries would like to see destroyed and with it all Communist parties and especially the Communist Party of the U.S.A., weak as it may seem.

It was weak only because we had members in key positions in the party like the Clarks and other like him.

Let us consecrate ourselves to build the party stronger than ever for peace and socialism in our day. Let us get into the shops and all unions to build up the party among the working class.

BILL MCKIE.

The Flynn Signature Campaign

By WILLIAM Z. FOSTER

Designation of Elizabeth Gurley Flynn as Councilmanic candidate from the 24th District of Manhattan in the November elections is a timely move, worthy of support by all workers and other democratic forces. Now the big job is completion of the task of obtaining 3,000 signatures to guarantee her place on the ballot.

To complete this job should be a first order of business by the Communists and all other progressive forces.

The working people of New York City, particularly the great Negro and Puerto Rican masses, are harassed by a whole series of flagrant evils that urgently demand correction, the shameful slum conditions that exist upon all sides, the rickety and inadequate condition of the school system and its element of jimmecrowism, the prevalence of widespread graft and corruption in the city administration, the need for more adequate representation in the City Council for the Negro and Puerto Rican workers, and the general neglect and cynicism towards the real needs of the people.

The Democratic Wagner Administration is doing little or nothing about all this. It is another Tammany-type city government, such as has plagued New York from time immemorial. Its leaders believe they

have the election in the bag and that, therefore they are not called upon to make any real improvement in the situation. And it would be folly to expect the Christenberry Republican ticket, if elected, to introduce any serious betterment. This situation calls for the maximum pressure against these reactionaries both from within and without their parties' ranks.

This is clearly a situation where labor and the progressive forces should put forth an independent city ticket, in the spirit of developing a broad election coalition. Obviously, however, this is not going to be done. The trade unions are not building up such a movement, nor is the Liberal Party. And no other party is presently in a condition to do so effectively. It all goes to emphasize the ultimate need for a strong independent party of the workers and their political allies.

In this unsatisfactory election situation, Comrade Flynn's nomination strikes a strong and constructive note. She will make an effective candidate. In the long and bitter fight for peace and against McCarthyism, and the 28 months of federal prison under the Smith Act which grew out of it, she has again demonstrated her undying loyalty to the working class. Her courage and principle in this hard struggle has not been over-

looked by the workers, nor has her half a century of devoted struggle in behalf of the working class and the American people.

The campaign will provide Comrade Flynn with an excellent opportunity to bring the real issues of the campaign to great masses of the people, not only the questions of immediate local importance, but also the great international problems of peace and war that lie at the bottom of the local questions and profoundly shape them. She will be able to rouse large numbers of workers to bring constructive pressures to bear upon especially the Democratic Party, which the greatest masses of them still follow.

The campaign especially provides the Communist Party with an opportunity to again demonstrate its constructive program. Particularly this first task of completing the signature campaign to put Elizabeth Gurley Flynn on the ballot calls for vigorous action. All together, this local election struggle, particularly to develop the best possible campaign and support for Comrade Flynn, calls for a full expression of the well-known leading role, organizing ability, and fighting spirit of the Communist Party. In all this it must not fail.

NAACP Backs Roy Wilkins' Tactics

The board of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People has voted, with only one dissent, "full approval" of the actions of Roy Wilkins, executive secretary, and Clarence Mitchell, director of the Washington bureau, in their efforts to secure enactment of the civil rights law in this session of Congress.

The board's vote of confidence came a few hours after President Eisenhower signed the bill in Newport, R. I. It was the first meeting of the board since June when it met in Detroit. The vote followed reports by Wilkins and Mitchell on the role and position of the NAACP in support of the bill.

Wilkins reviewed the NAACP role and the political maneuvering which developed following the Senate's adoption of the jury trial amendment. In the name of demanding a "strong" bill, Wilkins reported, the Republicans adopted a policy which would have led to interment of the bill in a House-Senate conference committee.

"When we asked questions," Wilkins said, "we could get no assurance that the House Rules Committee would report out a bill without the jury trial amend-

ment, and that, even if it did, the necessary votes could be shifted in the Senate to pass it."

Five additional votes were needed in the Senate, he pointed out. At no time did the Republican leadership indicate where these votes could be picked up. Twelve Republicans had joined 39 Democrats, including 13 from outside the South, in voting for the amendment.

"Since it did not appear to experienced legislative agents of the organizations working for the bill that a no-jury-trial version would be returned by the House to the Senate and passed, and since the conference burial plan was being pushed under the guise of 'getting a stronger bill,' a decision had to be reached at that moment if the objective was to secure passage of a bill at this session.

"A delay in this decision until after the bill was received and acted upon in the House," Wilkins continued, "would have meant burial because commitments would have been made and the machinery would have been functioning. A mere declaration that we wanted the House to strengthen the bill, without the accompanying demand for passage this year would have accomplished

nothing, since the answer would have been that the House was fighting for a strengthened bill in conference, but was being blocked by Senate conferees. So the decision was made to deplore the weakness of the Senate version, but to ask that it be passed by the Senate in the hope that some means will be found to strengthen it in the House."

The effect of this decision and joint statement issued on Aug. 7, Wilkins asserted, was to "halt the smooth operation of the plan to bury the bill. It forced the Republicans to explore ways and means of strengthening the bill short of the impossible complete elimination of the jury trial amendment, and it forced the Democratic leadership to consider additional modifications.

"The upshot of the political maneuvering (induced by the Aug. 7 statement) between Aug. 7 and Aug. 23, when agreement was reached, was that the Republicans did discover a formula for softening the jury amendment and that a bill was passed which was stronger than the Senate version."

SEEK TO RESTORE PART III

Mitchell's report reviewed the history of the bill from its origin.

(Continued on Page 5)

THOSE FORWARD BASES

THE MAGAZINE Aviation Week is putting some serious questions to the President.

Aviation Week is a spokesman for the big air-force and missile people in government and industry and it is for bigger and better weapons not just for a Week but for Eternity.

Here are some of the questions addressed to Mr. Eisenhower by the magazine:

Is it true that the Soviets first began testing intermediate missiles, some with ranges well over 1,000 miles, more than two years ago?

Is it true that in certain recent

months the rate of testing has topped five a month?

Is it true that the Russians are well over a year ahead of us in developing the medium-range missile?

Is it true that it must be assumed that the Soviets already have operational medium-range missiles, capable of destroying our forward air bases?

BEFORE WE go any further, let us dwell a moment on the meaning of a "forward" air base.

Everybody knows the meaning of a "modest" air base. It is a small, cozy affair that doesn't spend much money on its upkeep and doesn't attract much attention.

A "forward" airbase by contrast would seem to be a noisy affair, always talking about itself and busting into other people's conversation. However, this is

not the precise meaning. A "forward" base is one which for some unknown reason has left our shores and moved forward, ever forward in the direction of the Soviet Union, never coming to rest until close to its borders.

Who gave the bases permission to be so forward, nobody knows. But there they are—all around the Soviet Union which is not exactly hospitable to them, but on the contrary, at least according to Aviation Week, has now produced enough missiles to send the forward bases flying backwards.

THE QUESTION raised by Aviation Week and by many writers these days in the press, is how come the Soviet Union got ahead of us and what can we do to catch up?

On this I have some ideas of my own.

I believe firmly in the incentive system. But it is clear the incentives so far prevailing in our country have not been enough. It is true the rivalry between the Airforce and the Army has produced some results. So has the rivalry between General Motors and Chrysler for missile parts contracts. The billion dollars a year which the government is paying for guided missiles has perked up the interest of businessmen a bit, but evidently not enough. Even the missiles themselves don't seem to have the necessary incentive—they puff their way up into the air a puny distance, emit two or three grunts and then give up the ghost.

What do the Soviets have that we don't have? How come they have what it takes while with us it is all take and no have?

THE ANSWER is simple. The Soviets have our "forward" bases.

By ALAN MAX

These bases threaten to wipe out Soviet cities with nuclear bombs with little if any notice. Evidently, we have provided the Soviet Union this way with the necessary incentive for perfecting guided missiles to cancel out our bases.

Meanwhile those tricky Russians have failed to plant their own forward bases around OUR country. They have deprived us of that incentive which we have unselfishly given THEM.

I propose that Ambassador Lodge raise this question in the UN. He should insist that the Russians build airfields on our Mexican and Canadian borders, on Hawaii and on Long Island. We cannot be expected to provide the other fellow indefinitely with the incentive for defending himself unless he obliges by threatening the daylights out of us as well.



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Ike and Faubus

(Continued from Page 1)

activity is told in the adjoining column. Can the President ignore it? If he does, the world can draw no other conclusion but that the President is less than lukewarm about preserving the constitutional rights of Negro citizens.

There can be no patience and forbearance for state officials who seek to nullify the Constitution. The Constitution must be defended for all citizens, Negro and white. In these concrete circumstances it means prompt guaranteeing of the rights of Negro children to education in integrated schools—nothing less.

THE NAM's "REMEDIES"

ON THE EVE of an already anticipated announcement of another monthly rise in the cost-of-living index, the National Association of Manufacturers released, with publicity fanfare, a "study" blaming the "union monopoly" for inflation. The other big reason for rising prices is laid to federal taxes.

Profits? Heaven forbid! They hardly increased in the past decade, says the NAM, after executing some statistical acrobatics. Profits for corporations rose only five percent since 1948, the NAM declares.

For us ordinary mortals who have had only ordinary schooling, this conclusion is inconceivable in face of the latest report showing that for the six months of 1957 alone corporation profits are running six percent above the all-time record of 1956. And almost every year since 1948 was a "new record" or "near record" or "near record" year for profits. Ask General Motors, whose profits after taxes are now running at a billion annually.

The "labor monopoly" cry is in line with the general current attack on unions, stimulated by the racketeering hearings. The NAM says the "remedy" against inflation is a new package of anti-labor laws. The aim is to set into a motion a trend of wage cuts. The labor-hating NAM leaves labor productivity entirely out of account. Even government figures (challenged by unions) concede that labor productivity has at least kept up with wage increases.

But no less significant is the NAM's cry on taxes, and its admission that the big bite the government takes to meet a cold war budget is a big source of inflation. Entirely overlooking the fact that so far the Eisenhower administration has favored only the rich and the corporations, the NAM wants to turn the current talk of a tax cut next year, into a movement for more "relief" for corporations.

The labor unions have yet to tackle this catchy line NAM propaganda with the facts and full force really needed to defeat it.

MEET DALTON TRUMBO

PROGRESSIVE New Yorkers will undoubtedly want to greet the gifted Hollywood writer, Dalton Trumbo, when he appears at Carnegie Hall Friday night.

A victim of the un-American witchhunt, Trumbo was one of the original Hollywood ten who went to jail for refusing to bend the knee to the modern inquisition. He can well voice the swelling demand in our land for the abolition of the House committee as a menace to American liberties.

Trumbo will appear on TV this Thursday night on Nightbeat, and those who see him on the screen will be able to see him in person the next night at Carnegie Hall.

The Emergency Civil Liberties Committee is to be congratulated on sponsoring this Carnegie Hall rally with Trumbo, Louis Redding and Prof. H. H. Wilson of Princeton.

Both the meeting and the ECLA campaign deserve the widest support.

CHINA'S MOST FAMOUS PAINTER DIES AT AGE OF 97

TOKYO, Sept. 17.—Chi Pao-tional People's Congress, chairman shih, modern China's most famous painter, died Monday afternoon at the age of 97, the New China News Agency reported today. Chi was of the modern school and "sometimes was called the 'Picasso of China.' His delicate painting were of modern subjects but retained an Oriental flavor. Chi was a deputy of the Na-

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THE International Union of Electrical Workers, of which James B. Carey is president, is taking the issue of racism before the National Labor Relations Board. This may lead to a far-reaching decision on a type of "unfair labor practice" that has been ignored in the NLRB's more than 30 years of practice. In view of the big change that has come about generally in the country in public, government and court attitude towards racism, it is certainly about time the NLRB caught up with the times.

The IUE is asking the NLRB to declare illegal a collective bargaining election held at Neco Electrical Products Corp., Bay Springs, Miss., where the workers, after signing up overwhelmingly for membership in the IUE, voted 291 to 86 against it. The IUE, in its exhibits of evidence, produced one piece of literature distributed by the company, a reprint from a nearby Jackson paper photograph showing Carey dancing with a Negro woman. The caption under the photo said Carey was dancing with a "lady friend" and added:

"The Daily News finds no pleasure in printing a picture so offensive to the eye and nauseating to the stomach, and it is printed only to bring the public face to face with the ugly realities of the race problem with which the South is now battling."

It so happens this picture was taken a year ago in Geneva at a party arranged by the Swiss government for delegates of the International Labor Organization. Carey was dancing with a delegate from Nigeria.

Another piece of literature the company distributed at the plant told the workers that part of their dues money for the IUE would go to the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People. The workers were also warned that anyone in the IUE who would oppose desegregation would suffer violence.

THE NLRB has often invalidated elections on the far lesser evidence of "interference" and "intimidation" or dissemination of fraudulent material. In noting

this I am far from conceding that the NLRB is always a fair judge of what constitutes proper conduct in plant elections. But since the start of the NLRB's work, employers, especially in the South, have used anti-Negro, anti-Semitic and anti-Catholic propaganda to defeat unions in bargaining elections. And as far as the NLRB is concerned, it's just fair game. The IUE is only entering the South, but the Textile Workers Union of America saw many hundreds of thousands of dollars and years of effort in organizing go down the drain scores and scores of times, mainly because of such racist tactics used against it by the employers.

In earlier days it looked like too much of an order to expect the NLRB to outlaw use of racist poison in bargaining elections. But with the government's official policy, now clearly underwritten by the highest court rulings, in opposition to racism, is there any ground for ducking the same policy for the NLRB? Carey and the IUE are, therefore, pressing a fundamental issue for decision and it is hoped they will carry the fight to the Supreme Court, if need be, to force a ruling.

THE TAFT-HARTLEY Law, which the NLRB administers, contains language that has often been hailed by supporters of the law, as a bar to discrimination. How can the NLRB, therefore, permit the use of racist poison in the election that determines the life of a union for workers?

The tactic used against the

IUE points up the need for labor as a whole taking up a more vigorous struggle against racism. Even a conservative union that has a taboo on matters dealing with Negro rights, if it tries to organize in the South, comes up against the kind of opposition that met the IUE.

In expressing hope that the IUE's move will lead to a much-needed ruling in labor that will be like a companion to the desegregation decisions, we can hardly overlook some of the unclean spots inside labor. Unions must have their own skirts clean as they press for the outlawing of racism in collective bargaining relations. On the very day the IUE made known its action, in Houston, Texas, five Negro employees of Armet Steel Co. brought a heavy damage suit against the company and the United Steelworkers of America on charges of discrimination.

The five are challenging the widely prevailing system in the steel mills that keep the Negroes almost permanently in the lowest pay classification. This is applied through unwritten procedures applied by the management and union stewards, permitting in effect, the promotion of only whites. One Negro laborer, in his testimony in Houston, pointed out he was for six years in the lowest wage category although he had two years of college. The company, with the union's agreement, operates two lines of progression—white and Negro. The latter, in fact, is not a line of progression at all. A similar system has long been in force on southern railroads.

NAACP BASKS WILKINS

(Continued from Page 4) nal introduction in the 84th Congress. He reported on the vote on each of the issues as they came before the Senate, and indicated where work needed to be done in order to gain restoration of Part III of the bill in the next session of Congress.

"In due time," Mitchell said, "this legislation will make the Congress itself a more realistic reflection of the American scene . . . When this legislation is enforced, there will be no more flummery about how many bubbles there are in a bar of soap when colored citizens seek the right to register. After the stern restraint of a federal injunction has been applied, those who used force, economic restrictions, and deception to keep the voting lists lily-white will realize that the vote must be given to all without regard to race.

"We who assisted at the birth of this legislation," Mitchell told the Board, "and who have worked without many of the tools that we needed for the success understand that we now have a new weapon against Jim Crow. We shall see to it that

the race issue is blasted from southern politics."

Also read into the record was a letter from Sen. Paul H. Douglas, a leader in the fight for the bill, expressing appreciation for "the tremendous help of your organization and its representatives, Mr. Roy Wilkins and Mr. Clarence Mitchell, in the battle for meaningful civil rights legislation."

Of these NAACP leaders, the Illinois Democrat said: "They never wavered in their pursuit of the goal. They were wise in their counsel, tireless in their energies, responsive to every request for assistance."

The letter, dated Sept. 6, was addressed to Arthur B. Spingarn, president, and Dr. Channing H. Tobias, chairman of the Board.

Argentine Army Occupies Struck Phone System

BUENOS AIRES, Sept. 17.—Soldier and airmen moved into 79 offices and plants of the Government-owned telephone system in Buenos Aires to keep order today.

The Army and Air Force were called to take over from Federal police. The police moved into the situation last Friday when office and technical staffs staged a sitdown strike for higher wages. The Federal police cleared the premises of the telephone administration's building last Friday after the government declared the strike illegal.

The staffs reported yesterday, but attempted to continue their sitdown strike instead of resuming work on schedule. The operating staffs not only worked according to the strict letter of the rules, but staged a one-hour strike in support of their pay demands.

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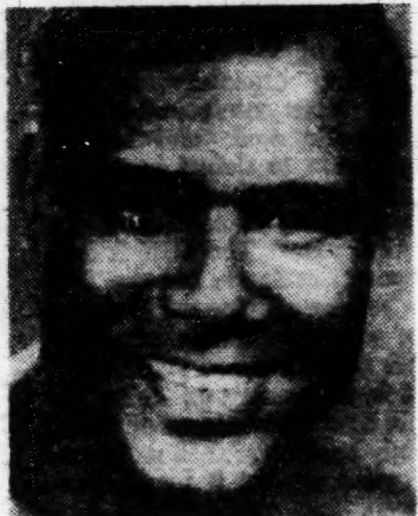
Movies, TV and ...

by david platt

"Huck Finn" Eased Out of Schools By The Same Crowd That Knifed Connecticut Yankee

Behind the Board of Education ban on "Huckleberry Finn" is a ten-year-old attempt of the academic stuffed shirts, bigots and assorted "pitiful intellects" of New York to "get" Mark Twain.

For let's face it, judging by the standards set up by the late Senator McCarthy, Mark Twain was one of the most subversive characters in our history; a dangerous fellow whose writings included all sorts of blistering attacks on big business morality, loyalty, inquisitions, war, religious bigotry, slavery and imperialism, as well as a piece titled "The Stupendous Procession" written as a "greeting" to the newly-born 20th century. Mark Twain is describing the parade: "The twentieth century: A fair young creature, drunk and disorderly borne in the arms of Satan. Banner with motto: 'Get what you can. Keep what you get.' Guard of honor: Monarchs, Presidents, Tammany Bosses, Burglars, Land Thieves, etc."



Rex Ingram at the time he played "Huck Finn" in the movies.

"Christendom: A majestic matron in flowing robes drenched with blood. On her head a golden array of thorns; impaled on its spires the bleeding heads of patriots who died for their countries—Boers, Boxers, Filipinos; in one hand a sling shot, in the other a Bible open at the text 'Do unto others' etc. Protruding from a pocket a bottle labelled 'We bring you the blessings of civilization.' Necklace handcuffs and a burglar's jimmy."

Huge banners reading "All White Men Are Born Free and Equal" are seen at the tail end of the procession, Mark Twain wrote.

This little known essay which has virtually been censored out of existence because of its powerful indictment of the exploiting classes, will certainly not be found on the "approved list" of the NYC Board of Education.

Nor will one find on that dwindling list of good books Mark Twain's "Connecticut Yankee in King Arthur's Court."

Back in 1949 the Board of Education dropped that classic as a textbook in the public school system, and at the time it was said that Cardinal Spellman's office had a hand in its suppression.

The book dealt with the sixth century church, but in such a way that it threw light on the church in the 20th.

It contained an invigorating discussion and defense of the separation of Church and State.

"Everybody," Mark Twain said through his hero Hank Morgan, "could be any kind of a Christian he wanted to; there was perfect freedom in that matter. But I confined public-religious teaching to the churches and Sunday schools, permitting nothing of it in my other educational buildings."

"Connecticut Yankee" was also concerned with efforts of the Church to dictate the political thoughts and acts of a whole population.

"I was afraid of a united Church," said the hero. "It makes a mighty power, the mightiest conceivable, and then when it by and by gets into selfish hands, as it always is bound to do, it means death to human liberty and paralysis to human thought." Hank Morgan spoke of having to go cautiously in his relations with the Established Roman Catholic Church or it would be on "my back in a minute."

But though the suppression of "Connecticut Yankee" by the Board of Education in 1949 was attributed by many to pressure by the Catholic hierarchy, the academic hollow men undoubtedly had their own reasons for wanting the book removed from the public school system.

The McCarthy witchhunt was beginning to get up steam. The "Communist menace" in the schools was slowly but steadily being built up. "Connecticut Yankee" had to go. The Twain hero's definition of loyalty was definitely out of tune with the trend toward conformism.

"You see my kind of loyalty was loyalty to one's country, not to its institutions or its office-holders. The country is the real thing, the substantial thing, the eternal thing; it is the thing to watch over, and care for, and be loyal to; institutions are extraneous, they are its mere clothing, and clothing can wear out, become ragged, cease to be comfortable, cease to protect the body from winter, disease and death. To be loyal to rags, to shout for rags, to worship rags, to die for rags—that is a loyalty of unreason, it is pure animal; it belongs to monarchy, was invented by monarchy, let monarchy keep it. I was from Connecticut, whose constitution declares 'that all political power is inherent in the people . . . and that they have at all times an undeniable and indefensible right to alter their form of government in such manner as they may think expedient.'"

He concludes: "Under that gospel, the citizen who thinks he sees that the commonwealth's political clothes are worn out, and yet holds his peace and does not agitate for a new suit, is disloyal; he is a traitor."

"Connecticut Yankee" was eased out of the New York schools and now the same "pitiful intellects" responsible for that hatchet job have gone to work on "Huckleberry Finn." Mark Twain's crowning achievement about an heroic and liberty-loving young Negro slave by the name of Jim who is assisted in his flight to freedom by Huck Finn, a southern white youngster fleeing from the undemocratic ideas of his slavemaster background.

It is quite a commentary on the calibre of the gentlemen who make up the Board of Education in New York City that they chose to ban this great novel which illuminates our own age as well as Mark Twain's, at the very moment when the Negro children, imbued with a respect for the U.S. Constitution and the decisions of the Supreme Court, lacking in many white adults in the North and South, were risking their lives in an uneven battle with a lawless mob headed by the segregationist Governor of Arkansas.

Today's Best Bets on TV, Movies, Theatre

TV
Yankees-Detroit (11) 1:55
NBC News (4) 6:45
News, weather, sports (2) 7 to 7:30
Millionaire Dollar Movie: Boy With Green Hair (9) 7 and 11:45
I Love Lucy (2) 7:30
Disneyland (7) 7:30
Legendary Heroes Casey Jones, Johnny Appleseed, etc.
Famous All-Star Movie: Brigham Young (13) 7:30 and 9:30
Big Record (premiere). Musical Show (2) 8 to 9
Greatest Fights—Barney Ross vs. Billy Petrolle (9) 8:30
Dodgers-Cards at St. Louis (9) 8:55
Kraft Theatre (4) 9 to 10.
Boxing: Virgil Akins vs. Gil Turner-welterweights (7) 10
Nightbeat interviews author Ray Bradbury and Kyle Rote of N.Y. Football Giants (5) 11 to 12
Late Show: The Bride Wore Red with Joan Crawford, Franchot Tone, Robert Young (2) 11:15.

MOVIES

Sweet Smell of Success, Eighth St. Nana, 72nd St. Playhouse
Face in the Crowd, 68th St.
The Roots, Fine Arts
Pajama Game, Radio City
Around World in 80 Days, Rivoli
A Man Escaped, Baronet
3:10 to Yuma, Astor
Man of A Thousand Faces, RKO
Palace
Rising of Moon, 55th St.
School of Courage, Cameo

DRAMA

Carousel, City Center
Iceman Cometh, Circle in the Square
Simply Heavenly, The Playhouse
Sweeney Todd, Sullivan St. Playhouse
Separate Tables, Music Box
Long Day's Journey in Night, Helen Hayes
Visit To a Small Planet, Booth
Career, Actor's Playhouse
Li'l Abner, St. James
Purple Dust, Cherry Lane
Good King Charles, Downtown
Bells Are Ringing, Shubert
My Fair Lady, Hellinger Theatre

ARKANSAS

From Rekken, Netherlands, the NAACP this week received a letter from the Rev. William Janssen, a pastor of the Dutch Reformed Church, expressing his dismay about what's happening in Little Rock, Ark., as reported in the Dutch papers.

In a poem which he enclosed he says he's trying "to re-tell in English what my Dutch newspaper said on the matter in Dutch." Except for the opening and closing stanzas, the Rev. Mr. Janssen wrote, the poem is his own creation.

The verse follows:

In Christ there is no East or West, in Him no South or North, but one great fellowship of love throughout the whole wide earth! Except in Arkansas of course, where Christians, armed and white, think what the whole world thinks is wrong, and what they do is right.

A Negro girl to high school went, according to the law; so fearful Faubus called for help in pale-face Arkansas.

The truth was dressed in innocence, fear's uniform was force—Two hundred men, and just one girl . . . Who'll lose? The girl of course.

But, governor of Arkansas, Two hundred men won't do! One day the girl comes back to school, and brings her girl-friend too!

Alarm! Alarm! They come to school! And in their hands the law, and in their schoolbags "little rocks!" Fight for white Arkansas!

But . . . "little rocks" will one day win and beat the fearful sword, like David once Goliath beat with rocks, and with the Lord!

B'way to See An 'Evening with Kukla, Fran and Ollie'

"Kukla, Fran and Ollie" may be washed up on television for the time being, but this creation of Bur Tillstrom will have a home on Broadway this fall.

Robert Fryer and Lawrence Carr, producers of the current smash hit, "Auntie Mame," lost no time in signing up Tillstrom and his Kuklapolitan Players after the veteran TV program went off the ABC network the other day with no prospect of returning to the medium in the immediate future.

The producers have scheduled "An Evening With Kukla, Fran and Ollie" for a Broadway opening Nov. 21 after two tryout weeks, probably in Boston and Philadelphia.

Fran Allison, singer and comedienne, will, of course, continue to serve as a sort of interlocutor for the troupe of puppets. Tillstrom manipulates them and furnishes all of the voices, as well as the material.

The role in "Compulsion" modeled after the late Clarence Darrow will be played in Meyer Levin's forthcoming drama by Frank Conroy. This is the play based on Levin's best-selling novel which is about Chicago's Loeb-Leopold murder case of the early 1920's. Darrow was the defense attorney.

Veteran producer Max Gordon, who didn't seem to have any plans for this season, has suddenly come up with a play called "Apartment to Share." The comedy by Helen Hunter will be placed in rehearsal in mid-December under the direction of George S. Kaufman. Plans call for a New Haven premiere on Jan. 6 and a fortnight's engagement in Boston beginning Jan. 13.

What the London "Daily Herald" said About Chaplin's "King in New York"

Following are excerpts from the reviews of Chaplin's new film "A King in New York" published in the Daily Herald, Daily Film Renter, and Cinema, all London. They were omitted by mistake from yesterday's feature section.

Not Malice—Just Chaplin Genius

Margaret Hinxman, Daily Herald:

Every new Chaplin film is an event. This one, A King in New York—which opens at the Leicester-Square Theatre tomorrow—was expected to be practically an international incident.

Long before the film was finished, we were being told that it was maliciously anti-American; the outlet for all Chaplin's pent-up anger at his recent treatment in the States.

Now that you can see it, you may wonder what the controversy was about.

It is true that Chaplin puts his own fears about atomic warfare and the restriction of individual liberty into the mouth of his 12-year-old son, Michael, who plays a leading role—brilliantly.

It is true that Chaplin makes mock of many aspects of American living—TV, advertising, the get-up-and-go push and panic. But other recent American films, notably The Great Man, The Sweet Smell of Success, have been just as anti-something-American.

If it is "malicious," it is the merry malice aforethought of a born clown who tilts at every windfall,

punctures every stuffed shirt and treats every subject as fair game for his fun.

It is the master comedian, not the political commentator, who stands revealed in this film.

The story sends Chaplin—minus moustache, bowler and baggy pants, alas!—to America as a deposed monarch of some little European State.

VICTIM

There, he becomes a hilarious victim of TV advertising methods, through the machinations of leading lady Dawn Addams. And while visiting a progressive school for pint-sized monsters, he meets the victimized son of Communist parents, who arouses his sympathy.

It is not by any means his funniest, but the least of Chaplin is comparable with the best of almost anybody else.

This is genius.

Chaplin Magic Potent As Ever

Daily Film Renter (a trade paper):

"That Chaplin magic as potent in a joyous entertainment compounded of gags, wit, humor, a touch of romance and a hint of tragedy. It can't fail to be an outstanding box-office success with all kinds of audiences. Though white-haired and lined, Chaplin never really grows old. His mind is as keen, his sense of the ridiculous as sharp as ever. And here he makes use of his story to crusade against some of the worst and more hysterical aspects of American life today, while careful to

point out that, as he sees it, this is but a passing phase. But the political angle of the story is not allowed to swamp the typical slapstick gags—custard pies, getting a finger caught in a fire-hose, and trade show audience was captivated throughout and the showing of the film was punctuated with applause at some particularly telling witticism or gag . . . Here, in sum, is entertainment of outstanding calibre which is bound to please all audiences in all situations. The old Chaplin magic still has you in its spell!"

Despite Defects, Has Many Good Things

Comment by another British movie trade paper:

The Cinema: "The truth is that the public are much more interested in him as a comedian than in his political outbursts which, it must be admitted, are far less entertaining than his antics . . . the fun wanes the moment the ex-king takes under his wing a small boy whose parents have been charged with contempt by the Un-American Activities Committee for not informing on their friends . . . Chaplin's own passionate humanitarianism and bitter crusading for freedom do not mix with lampooning and slapstick . . . this will probably be forgiven in gratitude for the moments of boisterous farce, pungent satire and bold horseplay it contains . . . Millions will want to see the picture which, despite defects, contains many good things, irresistible laughs and simple philosophy."

SOVIETS SAY THEY'LL HAVE EARTH SATELLITE SOON

MOSCOW, Sept. 17.—The Soviet Air Force Journal today asserted that Soviet scientists "very soon" will launch an artificial earth satellite.

"This will signify the beginning of the assault on cosmic space," said Sovetskaya Aviatsia, the Air Force organ.

The statement was made in an article in connection with the 100th anniversary of the birth of Konstantin Tsiolkovsky who, according to Soviet claims, first explored the possibility of a man-made "moon."

Tsiolkovsky also is regarded as the father of interplanetary travel and the intercontinental ballistic missile.

"The first test satellite of the Soviet Union will be heavier than those being designed in the U.S.A.," said Sovetskaya Aviatsia.

"The Soviet artificial satellites will be quipped with a powerful radio transmitter whose signals will be picked up by many radio amateurs."

It said the launching of the first defects, will mean that man has mastered the first cosmic speed of nearly eight kilometers (5 miles) per second.

Academician Sikorolev, pupil of the late Tsiolkovsky, said in an article in Pravda that the Soviet Academy of Sciences has been carrying out numerous rocket explorations of the upper space in recent years, dispatching complex apparatus and animals into space which have successfully returned to earth.

He indicated "surprises" in the field of space travel were expected in connection with the international geophysical year.

ATOM REPORT STIRS DEBATE ON PUBLIC POWER ISSUE

WASHINGTON, Sept. 15.—The National Planning Association said today the old public-private power feud should not be an issue in nuclear power development. But Marion H. Hedges of Washington, an NPA vice-chairman, expressed "astonishment" at the majority conclusion on this issue. He said there was a "long-standing conflict" between public and private power groups over how to develop atomic power.

The NPA made its statement in a special policy committee report on the productive uses of nuclear energy. The NPA is a research organization.

Gordon R. Clapp, former chairman of the Tennessee Valley Authority and a committee member, said the public-private issues have become "linked and intertwined in serious political and administrative debate and negotiation." He accused the Atomic Energy Commission of being the "primary agent" in mixing the issues.

The AEC, he said, "has shown a willingness in recent years to seek, even to create, opportunities to engage as a direct participant in promoting attacks upon public power agencies."

He cited as a "classic instance" the AEC's "incredible performance in promoting and underwriting the Dixon-Yates scheme."

"The affair hardly qualified the AEC to persuade the general pub-

lic it is in fact and practice neutral in the so-called public power controversy," he said.

The NPA report, however, said the Joint Congressional Committee on Atomic Energy and the AEC should undertake the task of explaining that the private-public power controversy isn't directly involved in the "current question of how or at what pace nuclear power should be developed."

"Private and public electric power systems have in common a need for and interest in furthering the development of economic nuclear power," it said.

The report also recommended that:

The AEC give industry unclassified cost reports on reactors that are being and have been built.

The Joint Congressional Committee inquire into steps being taken to meet the problem of disposing of radioactive wastes.

Setting up national standards for workmen's compensation in the atomic field by federal legislation be considered.

Full support by the U.S. of the new International Atomic Energy Agency and the European Atomic Energy Community.

Seize Passport Of First of 41 For China Visit

HONOLULU, Sept. 17. — The State Department today seized the passport of Earl Richard Williamson, 28, first of 41 Americans who toured China to return to U. S. territory.

A U.S. Customs official picked up the passport and informed Williamson he had been instructed to take the action following Williamson's arrival here from Manila.

Williamson, a former Oakland, Calif., high school chemistry teacher, said, "It was not a matter of consent."

"I will seek legal counsel upon my return to the mainland," he added.



"GIFT FOR MUSIC"
also American Premiere
"School for Courage"
Extra: **"TRIP THRU RUSSIA"**
CAMEO 44th St. 8th Ave.
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AFL Statement On Illinois Unity

CHICAGO. — Reuben C. Soderstrom, president of the Illinois State Federation of Labor described the merger negotiations in his presidential address to the 75th annual convention. Speaking of the failure of the merger, with the CIO, to be consummated at this time, he said:

"On the basis of numbers, in our negotiations, we felt the CIO was probably entitled to half as many executive board members as the State Federation of Labor. This was offered and suggested to them."

"On the basis of finances, labor publications, and other holdings possessed by our State Federation, the CIO could not match our assets, or measure up to even half the property and values which we have accumulated. Still they demand special activities, unreasonable expenditures, and organizational status far above what was warranted, based on their number of members and potential financial contribution."

"THIS they were not entitled to have, and as State Federation negotiators, we could not, in good conscience, let them have such unreasonable concessions, unless they were made contingent upon revenue coming in from them."

Soderstrom expressed his regrets at the failure of the merger to be completed at this time. He placed the blame on the CIO for breaking off negotiations. He said, "Although every local union in the present AFL-CIO united federation is content and happy under the national constitution, the Illinois CIO negotiators refused to agree to a similar basic document on the state level, and broke off negotiations."

Speaking of the need for unity, Soderstrom declared, "Lack of unity in the labor movement is, of course, a great hazard to working people. It is a hazard in the political field and also in the legislative field. In this day and age it is definitely a great hazard in the economic field."

"UNITY of state federations, and city central bodies, would be the greatest step forward ever taken by organized labor in Illinois. For 20 years we have failed to cooperate with each other because of this existing organic division."

"In fact, there were times when raiding and other menacing activities were actually designed to harass and destroy each other."

Newsguild in Plea for Housing Bias Bill

The New York Newspaper Guild yesterday asked all its members and union locals to send wires and letters immediately to Mayor Wagner demanding immediate passage of the Brown-Sharkey-Isaacs Bill against discrimination in housing.

"Bill is in danger. Action is urgent," the newspaper union declared.

A PUBLIC rebuke has been administered by the Soviet trade union newspaper Trud to the Uzbek Minister of Trade Magrupov.

In a leading article the paper describes how the Uzbek republic committee of the distributive and catering workers' union had been pressing for proper observance of regulations on overtime, days off and holidays.

Minister Magrupov not only failed to take any effective step, but attacked the chairman of the committee for his persistence in pursuing the matter and finally refused to speak to the chairman. Akhmedov, at a meeting between himself and the committee.

"This is no way to treat the trade unions, Comrade Magrupov," says Trud with a clear note of warning.

FAUBUS

(Continued from Page 1)

racist passions on a speech by Gov. Marvin Griffin of Georgia delivered before a White Citizens Council rally. One revealing sentence crept into Faubus' testimony at this point:

"People are coming to me and saying if Georgia doesn't have integration, why does Arkansas have it?"

The racist suit to which Gov. Faubus lent his support as a witness was in the making before Gov. Griffin visited Little Rock. The Mothers League was organized on Aug. 20 for the express purpose of resisting desegregation.

On Aug. 27, two days before Gov. Faubus testifies, a meeting attended by 250 white adults in the Hotel Lafayette sent the Governor a petition which stated that the "overwhelming sentiment of the people" is against integrating Central High School.

The petition was not concerned with preventing violence—it was for keeping Negroes out of "white" schools, period. In it the white parents' group asked the Governor:

"We ask . . . that you take any and all measures which you deem feasible and proper, in accordance with the laws of the state (to prevent) forcible integration."

Two days after receiving the petition, Faubus was standing side by side with the racists who drafted the petition asking a state court to enjoin Arkansas citizens from complying with a federal court decision. The only real purpose of such an action was to interpose the authority of the state against that of the federal government to prevent school integration. Prevention of violence had nothing to do with it.

But there were other areas in which Governor Faubus showed his support to the pro-segregationist movement.

On Aug. 1 the Governor appointed three members of the State Sovereignty Commission, a group created by the legislature to protect segregation. His action made possible the full functioning of the commission by Aug. 30 when it held its first meeting. The Governor was apparently doing his level best to make this "the worst" time possible for integration.

On Aug. 26, Arkansas' Attorney General Bennett, an agent of the Governor, filed two suits against the NAACP. One was identical with suits filed in Georgia and South Carolina for the collection of corporation franchise taxes; the other charged the NAACP with failure to register with the Secretary of State as required of all "foreign" corporations. Bennett asked that the NAACP pay \$350 in back taxes and be fined \$5,000 for failure to register.

Neither of these actions had anything to do with preventing violence. They were aimed, as are similar actions in other southern states, at harassing the NAACP as the main fighter for integration.

During the month of August, Gov. Faubus did everything—and more—that a Deep South Governor is supposed to do to prevent integration. No other governor has gone so far in applying the doctrine of interposition. None has sought to interpose state courts against Federal courts. None has challenged a decision of the Federal courts with armed troops. And none has been so wily as to do the work of the racists while posing as a liberal who is interested in preserving the peace.

Shell from 1948 War Kills 14 Arab Children

JERUSALEM, Israeli Sector, Sept. 17.—A shell from the 1948 Arab-Israeli war was exploded in a field today and killed 14 Arab school children.

Arab children found the shell while crossing a field toward the village of Sandale, near the Jordanian border.

HOFFA

(Continued from Page 3)

fine president," Beck informed the big Toronto General Drivers Local 938 of its suspension after its endorsement of Haggerty was made public. Beck gave as grounds the local's alleged failure to get in good standing on per capital with the Toronto Teamsters Council. Officials of the Local declared they would challenge the suspension.

In New York's Biltmore Hotel, meanwhile, the AFL-CIO Ethical Practices Committee met quietly and directed its counsel, Arthur Goldberg, to prepare a report for the AFL-CIO executive council meeting in the city a week later, holding that the IBT, bakery workers and United Textile Workers, violated the AFL-CIO's codes barring corruption. It is on the basis of that report that the council next Tuesday may issue a threat of suspension or a warning of such possible action to the three unions.

Hoffa, apparently seeking a bloc of unions facing AFL-CIO suspension for corruption, took time from his busy campaign to fly to Cincinnati to meet with the executive committee of bakery workers in session there.

As the AFL-CIO council begins its sessions in New York next Tuesday, the Senate rackets committee will begin new hearings on Hoffa in Washington. Speculation is rife on what the committee has gathered in its new investigations in Detroit. Observers generally agree the hearings will have little effect on the decisions of the Miami convention, unless they bring up something truly sensational and new data showing Hoffa's relations with employers in his personal affairs.

UN

(Continued from Page 1)

other delegation heads then praised Malik's action as "high-minded" and spoke of support for him in the future.

The New Zealand delegation made no attempt to explain why its candidate was not withdrawing in favor of Dr. Malik.

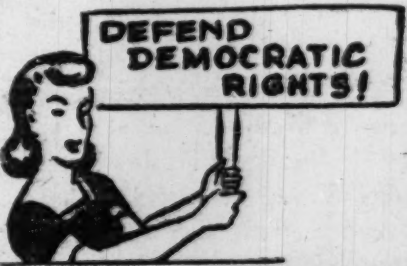
The other important business of the opening session was the appointment of the credentials committee, whose report when it comes will then touch off the issue of seating the People's Republic of China.

At this session, for the first time, the issue of Chinese representation will receive added emphasis in view of a move by India placing the issue as a special item on the agenda.

A highlight of yesterday's opening session was the voting without opposition to admit the delegation from the newly-independent Federation of Malaya as the 82nd member.

Observers here believe Malik's candidacy could also have split the Middle Eastern delegations, since a number of countries in this area oppose him for his pro-Western orientation.

The Chinese issue may come up tomorrow.



Classified Ads

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SPORTS

New York, Wednesday, September 18, 1957

Barber Sal Offers an Opinion... Yanks Would Take Braves in Series

Sal Maglie, who ought to know the National League about as well as anyone, feels the Yankees should have little trouble beating Milwaukee in the World Series—provided that the Braves can hang on and win the pennant.

As a matter of fact, old Sal believes that if the Yankees beat Warren Spahn of the Braves in the first game, they'd have an excellent chance to make it a four-game sweep.

"The way I look at it, we're a much better ballclub overall than the Braves," said the 40-year-old right-hander, disdaining the ball-players' customary taboo about discussing the series until the pennant has been clinched.

"We're stronger from any angle you look at it—pitching, hitting or defense," he went on.

Maglie, who pitched for three National League champions during his nine seasons with the Giants and Dodgers, is not eligible to play in this year's Series because he was acquired by the Yankees after the Aug. 31 eligibility deadline.

"The Barber" thinks that the deep left-center field contour of Yankee Stadium and the lefty-

righty makeup of the Milwaukee batting order are factors weighing heavily in the Yankees' favor.

According to Sal's calculations, if the Yankees start left-handers Whitey Ford and Bobby Shantz in the first two games at the stadium, they should pretty well neutralize Milwaukee's left-handed hitting strength, furnished largely by Ed Mathews, Wes Covington and young Bob Hazle.

"Joe Adcock doesn't pull the ball very well," Maglie analyzed. "The stadium isn't his type of ballpark. Red Schoendienst isn't as apt to hurt you anywhere nearly as much hitting right-handed in this park as left-handed, either."

"Of course, Hank Aaron is the one guy who'll be tough to handle in any park," Maglie conceded. "He's a real great hitter and it does not make much difference to him whether a right-hander or a lefty is pitching. I think he'll be the toughest of the Milwaukee hitters to stop."

Turning his attention to the Braves' pitching staff, Maglie tabbed lefty Spahn as the one who could give the Yankees the most trouble.

"He's experienced and he's smart," Sal commented. "He really knows how to pitch." Maglie added that Spahn would enjoy the same left-handed advantages as the Yankee southpaws.

When it comes to defense, Maglie conceded the Braves equality only at two positions. He feels that Johnny Logan of the Braves can hold his own with Gil McDougald and Schoendienst is as good a fielder as the Yankee second baseman.

"But if you match man for man at any of the other positions, you have to give the Yankees the defensive edge," Maglie maintained.

Manager Casey Stengel may not be able to use Maglie's arm in the Series, but there's nothing to stop him from exploiting Sal's brain. The crafty old-timer is a walking encyclopedia of information on National League hitters.

Stengel would like to have Maglie sitting beside him on the Yankee bench during the Series, but ineligible Series players are not permitted to do so.

"He'd be more valuable than I am," Stengel quipped as he wishfully mulled over the thought.

U.S. to Admit China Athletes At Olympics

WASHINGTON, Sept. 17—The United States announced today that it will admit qualified communist athletes to participate in the 1960 winter Olympics in California. The policy will cover athletes from the Peoples Republic of China as well as those from other Communist-led countries.

The announcement was made in a letter from Secretary of State John Foster Dulles to Prentis C. Hale, president of the 1960 Squaw Valley Olympic Winter Games organizing committee.

Sugar-Carmen Bout Draws Heavy Gate

As Ray Robinson and Carmen Basilio resumed training today, lively ticket sales indicated a gate of at least \$700,000 for Monday's night.

Harry Markson, managing director of the International Boxing Club, said he was confident now that the gate would be at least \$700,000, despite the slow-down of sales during Robinson's nine-day dispute with the IBC over theatre-television last month.

Conservative Markson said that \$300,000 in cash sales and a boom in "sound orders" for tickets made him confident the Yankee Stadium gate would approach or exceed the \$767,628 drawn by Robinson and Randy Turpin at the Polo Grounds in 1951. That gate was a record for non-heavyweight fights.

Meanwhile, lack of confidence in middleweight champion Robinson's stamina was disclosed in a detailed odds list that was made public by odds-man Eddie Borden. The list showed that only in the first five rounds is Sugar Ray accorded the same chance as welterweight ruler Basilio.

Hale resides in San Francisco. Dulles letter to him was dated Sept. 12 and made public by the State Department today.

Threats to move the games from the United States were raised when the United States hesitated to admit athletes from Communist nations because of U.S. immigration laws barring visitors from these nations.

The State and Justice departments can waive the restrictions, however.

Dulles' letter gives the green light to Olympic planners to set up the Squaw Valley games for 1960. Avery Brundage, chairman of the International Olympic Committee and six other Americans are to attend an Olympic planning meeting in Bulgaria on Sept. 20.

Dulles letter said:

"With respect to those Olympic officials and athletes who are certified by the various national Olympic associations and committees as qualified to participate in the 1960 Squaw Valley Winter Olympic Games, you may inform the International Olympic Committee that the United States Government will not discriminate between or among them regardless of their country or their place of origin."

"You are aware, of course," Dulles added, "that there are non-discriminatory laws and regulations affecting entry into the United States which would be applicable to all members of the Olympic teams and all Olympic officials."

STANDINGS (Not including yesterday's game)

NATIONAL			
	W.	L.	G.B.
Milwaukee	86	57	—
St. Louis	83	60	3
BROOKLYN	80	65	7
Cincinnati	74	69	12
Philadelphia	72	73	15
NEW YORK	68	78	19½
Pittsburgh	58	88	29½
Chicago	56	87	30

GAMES TODAY

Brooklyn at St. Louis (night)			
New York at Milwaukee (night)			
Pittsburgh at Cincinnati (night)			
Philadelphia at Chicago			
AMERICAN			
	W.	L.	G.B.
NEW YORK	91	53	—
Chicago	84	57	5½
Boston	76	67	14½
Detroit	75	68	15½
Baltimore	69	73	21
Cleveland	68	74	22
Washington	54	88	36
Kansas City	52	89	37½

GAMES TODAY

Detroit at New York			
Kansas City at Boston			
Cleveland at Washington (night)			
Chicago at Baltimore (night)			

coming to Squaw Valley irrespective of their country or place of origin. These include requirements of health and security."

Dulles also pointed out that recent legislation authorizes the Secretary of State and the Attorney General to waive fingerprinting requirements for non-official alien visitors. Dulles said the Olympic officials and athletes "would qualify as non-immigrant aliens" eligible for the finger-print waiver.

State Department press officer Lincoln White declared there were "no gimmicks" in Dulles' letter to Hale. He said the letter means that qualified athletes from China and other countries not recognized by the United States could participate on the same basis as athletes from any other country.

White said he did not know whether China intends to send a team to Squaw Valley. He said he had heard reports that China will participate. But he said the Communists also have taken the position that they will not take part in athletic events where Nationalist Chinese athletes participate.

the pitch...

by roosevelt ward jr.

A NEW ERA AFOOT...

Currently, Milwaukee holds a nervous margin over St. Louis in the National League pennant race. Whether the Braves outlast the Cards or not—other League members are beginning to ask this uneasy question: "Is Milwaukee about to rule over the League like the Yankees in the American?"

This self-searching query is being prompted by the uncomfortable feeling that the Braves are the most balanced club in the circuit, and even more, possess the best talent in their farm system.

AT THE moment, Frank Lane resourceful general manager of the Cardinals, isn't conceding anything to the Braves in the present pennant battle. But Lane asserted recently that other National League clubs will have to do a lot of trading among themselves if they expect to keep pace with Milwaukee in future years. The ex-Chicago White Sox general manager points to the Yankees as a prime example of what can happen when rival clubs refuse to face the facts of life. It's wrong, declares Lane, to consider the Yanks a self-sufficient ball club whose pennant success is due solely to a stockpile of farm talent. As important as the contribution of this far-flung Yankee farm system, key trading has been equally important, Lane holds. While other clubs hesitated to make necessary deals, the Yanks went ahead boldly. Bob Turley, Don Larsen, Bobby Shantz, Art Ditmar, Enos Slaughter and Harry Simpson are the cases in point, he said. "And I submit that the Yankees would have had a lot tougher time winning without those players."

IF NATIONAL LEAGUE clubs mean to prevent a Milwaukee reign which possibly could be as long and thorough as Brooklyn's over the past decade, then they will have to engage in some mighty bold deals, is Lane's opinion. His own club will have to strengthen the outfield defensively, and offensively, get more help behind the plate and deepen its bench strength, he said.

THE FEELING AROUND the League is that Brooklyn may enter the trade derby which in recent years has been largely centered around Cincinnati, Chicago, Pittsburgh and St. Louis. The Brooks have a lot of pitching but need more punch.

Cincinnati, with its awesome collection of fence-busters, needs pitching as bad as a tooth-ache needs a dentist.

The honeymoon ended this season. Birdie Tebbet's magical manipulations of a power-packed lineup with minor league hurling ended in a debacle. Cincinnati front office is still kicking itself for passing up Ruben Gomez of the Giants who became one of the circuit's best moundsmen after being turned down by the Reds last spring.

It's rumored that Gabe Paul, general manager of the Reds, is prepared to put Ted Kluszewski on the trading block in exchange for a top pitcher—that is if he can get big Klu waived out of the National. Paul certainly isn't likely to let another club in his own circuit get big Klu. He will probably shop around for a deal in the American. Cincinnati may also have to give up some other sluggers in exchange for the necessary pitching.

THE CUBS AND PHILLIES are in the market for the same merchandise—fielders and hitters to back up top-flight hurling. The Phillies were heartened by the first-season showing of rookie pitchers, Jack Sanford, Don Cardwell and Dick Farrell, and the performance of Ed Bouchee at first. Rookie outfielder Harry Anderson also has a place in the Phil's future. However the dismal showing of Willie Jones at third and Granny Hammons' late season failure have afflicted the Phils with infield troubles. They could also use some help behind the plate to back up injury-prone Stan Lopata.

THE CUBS committed the trade bubu of the year when they sent Gene Baker to Pittsburgh with the understanding that they were going to get Eddie Kasko from St. Louis in a deal for Bob Rush. The deal never materialized and the Cubs were saddled with a porous infield.

The improved Pittsburgh Pirates will shop around for a left-handed pitcher and aid behind the plate. The Bucs are also short in power and thin in bench strength, but observers think the team is much stronger than they appear and predict improvement next year.

THE SAN FRANCISCO Giants will have to despair another year without Jackie Brandt, Bill White and Willie Kirkland, the drool-trio lost to Uncle Sam for another year. Their immediate need includes added outfield strength, a third base regular, more help for Valmy Thomas behind the plate and more pitching depth... and a few hundred other things.

And what about Milwaukee? ... They've got it all.

What They Offer the Dodgers

In a nutshell, here is what Los Angeles offered the Dodgers if they will come west:

1—To trade 300 acres of land in Chavez ravine in down-town Los Angeles, with \$2,000,000 in improvements on it, to the Dodgers in exchange for the Dodgers' Wrigley field. Estimates on the value of the property owned by the Dodgers here have ranged from \$2,000,000 to \$6,000,000.

2—The city would retain half the oil and mineral rights to the acreage. (This is an important factor in the trade or sale of any land in this area as oil wells can be spotted from any upstairs window in the city. It brought the query from councilman Ransom Callicott: "Why do the Dodgers need oil and mineral rights to operate a ball club?")

3—The city would retain title to 40 acres of the land to be leased to the Dodgers. On this land, the Dodgers would spend \$500,000 in construction of recreational facilities and spend at least \$60,000 each year for maintenance.